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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/037,842	KIKINIS, DAN
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Peling A. Shaw	2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 45,46,48-52,55-59,61-65,68,69 and 81-102 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 45,46,48-52,55-59,61-65,68,69 and 81-102 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 58 and 63 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/04/2007 has been entered. Claims 45-46, 48-52, 55-58, 61 and 64 are amended. Claims 67, 70-74 and 78-80 are cancelled. Claims 81-102 are new. Claims 45-46, 48-52, 55-59, 61-65, 68-69 and 81-102 are currently pending.
2. Amendment received on 02/08/2007 was entered into record. Claims 45, 55, 58, 64-65, 70 and 78 were amended. Claims 47, 53-54, 60, 66 and 75-77 were cancelled.
3. Applicant's submission filed on 05/26/2006 was entered. Claims 1-44 were cancelled. Claims 45-80 were new.
4. Amendment received on 08/18/2005 was entered. Claims 1 and 25 were amended. Claims 26-44 were new.

Priority

5. This application has claimed a priority of 60/264,937 filed on 01/29/2001. The filing date is 01/02/2002.

Claim objections

6. Claims 58 and 63 are objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a. Claim 58 recites the limitation of “a request analyzer configured for receiving, parsing and verifying a task request forwarded by the remote proxy agent from the wireless network-capable user device”. This is inconsistent the similar limitation in claim 45. For the purpose of applying art, the limitation is read as “a request analyzer configured for receiving, parsing and verifying a task request forwarded by the remote gateway agent from the wireless network-capable user device”.
 - b. Claim 63 recites the limitation of “The software application of claim 58, wherein” that is inconsistent with other claim 58 dependent claims, e.g. claims 61 and 62. It also put the rest of claim 63 language in consistent with the claim 58 language, e.g. a request processor does not seem to be a software application. For the purpose of applying art, the limitation is read as “The remote proxy agent of claim 58, ”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, second paragraph

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 45-46, 48-52, 55-57, 59, 61-63, 74, 82-84 and 97-99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as following:

- a. Claim 45 recites the limitation of “the selected application”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claim 45 and its dependent claims 46, 48-52 and 55-57 are rejected. For the purpose of applying art, claim 45 is read with the limitation of “the application” instead of “the selected application”.
- b. Claims 46, 59, 82 and 97 recite the limitation of “selected from the group consisting of a personal computer, ... and a computer-connected peripheral”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of applying art, claims 46, 59, 82 and 97 are read with the limitation of “a personal computer, ... or a computer-connected peripheral” instead of “selected from the group consisting of a personal computer, ... and a computer-connected peripheral” in consistent with the original claim 2-4, 15-17 language, line 25 on page 3 through line 2 on page 4 and line 26 on page 4 through line 6 on page 5 of applicant’s specification.
- c. Claims 48, 62, 83 and 98 recite the limitation of “selected from the group consisting of an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of

applying art, claims 48, 62, 83 and 98 read with the limitation of “an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, or an operating system component application” instead of “selected from the group consisting of an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application” in consistent with the original claim 18, 24 language, line 26 on page 4 through line 5 on page 6 and lines 21-23 on page 6 of applicant’s specification.

- d. Claims 49, 61, 74, 84 and 99 recite the limitation of “selected from the group consisting of searching a directory, opening a target file, accessing an e-mail application, sending a fax, reading a document over a dialed telephone connection, powering on a device connected to the processing system, and powering off the device connected to the processing system”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of applying art, claims 49, 61, 74, 84 and 99 are read with the limitation of “searching a directory, opening a target file, accessing an e-mail application, sending a fax, reading a document over a dialed telephone connection, powering on a device connected to the processing system, or powering off the device connected to the processing system” instead of “selected from the group consisting of an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application” in consistent with the original claim 5-8 language, lines 4-6 on page 4 and line 22 on page 13 through line 2 on page 14 of applicant’s specification.

- e. Claim 52 recites the limitation of “The remote gateway of claim 45”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of applying art, claim 52 is read with the limitation of “The system of claim 45” instead of “The remote gateway of claim 45” in consistent with claim 46, 48-51 and 55-57 language.
- f. Claim 63 recites the limitation of “utilize resident processing capability of the host device”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of applying art, claim 52 is read with the limitation of “utilize resident processing capability of a host device”.

Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, first paragraph

8. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 46, 48-49, 59, 61-62, 74, 82-84 and 97-99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.

- a. Claims 46, 48-49, 59, 61-62, 74, 82-84 and 97-99 recites the limitation of “... is selected from the group consisting of ...” wherein the concept of “group” is not found in applicant’s original specification or claim language in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. This change modifies the scope of the invention and introduces new subject matter into the application. It would require undue experimentation for one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to be able to add and test all these functions inclusively rather than just pick a particular function for implementation. Claims 46, 48-49, 59, 61-62, 74, 82-84 and 97-99 are thus rejected. For the purpose of applying art, the limitations containing “... is selected from the group consisting of ...” are read as “... is from ...”

Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 81, 85-87, 89-90, 92, 94-96 and 100-101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Grantges (US 6324648 B1), hereinafter referred as Grantges.

- a. Regarding claim 81, Grantges disclosed a system for enabling remote access to an application (Fig. 1; column 3, line 64-column 4, line 65: client computer remotely access applications via proxy server and web server) comprising: one or more data processing computers, wherein each of the one or more data processing computers comprises at least one application and wherein each of the one or more data processing computers is connected to a first network (column 5, lines 24-38: applications on destination servers connected via HTTP with remote user); a proxy server, wherein the proxy server is connected to a second network and wherein the first and second network may each access the other (column 4, line 66-column 5, line 23: proxy server connected with client computer; column 6, lines 37-67: application gateway connected with proxy server); a software system comprising a proxy server instance residing on the proxy server (Fig. 1, item 34; column 6, lines 12-36: DMZ

proxy server comprises hardware and software known to those in the art) and remote software instances residing on each of the one or more data processing computers, wherein the proxy server instance is configured (Fig. 1, item 281 through 283: web servers; column 4, lines 13-16: web servers (destination servers); column 1, lines 24-26: multiplicity of servers executing a corresponding number of application programs; column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program) for: authenticating each of the remote instances residing on the one or more data processing computers (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications); identifying and authenticating a user of a user device (column 6, lines 12-27: first level authentication); receiving a request from the user device directed to a selected application on a selected one of the one or more data processing computers (column 4, lines 38-40: HTTP request); and redirecting the request from the proxy server to the remote software instance residing on the selected data processing computer via the first and second networks (column 7, lines 1-8: gateway proxy server maps and routes messages destined for various application), wherein the remote proxy agent comprises an interface to the application (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)), and wherein the remote software instance residing on the selected one or more data processing computers comprises an interface to the selected application (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination

servers))and wherein the remote software instance is configured for: providing authentication information to the proxy server instance (column 6, lines 38-67: second secure connection); receiving the request (column 3, line 26-30; column 6, line 37-column 7, line 12: application gateway authenticate and map the message to destined application server); executing the selected application via the interface to process the request (column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program); receiving a result from the selected application (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: result, i.e. options page); and sending the result from the selected application to the proxy server instance via the first and second networks (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, e.g. options page), and wherein the proxy server instance is further configured for sending the result to the user device (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, i.e. options page via DMZ proxy server).

- b. Regarding claim 85, Grantges disclosed the system of claim 81, wherein the remote software instance comprises an application program interface for communicating with the selected application (column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program).
- c. Regarding claim 86, Grantges disclosed the system of claim 81, wherein the proxy server instance is further configured for determining whether the user device is

entitled to direct the request to the one or more data processing computers (column 6, lines 12-27: first level authentication).

- d. Regarding claim 87, Grantges disclosed the system of claim 81, wherein each of the one or more data processing computers is configured to register with the proxy server (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications).
- e. Regarding claim 89, Grantges disclosed the system of claim 81, wherein the request specifies a serial execution of serial tasks and return of results (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: a serial execution of tasks for web browsing).
- f. Regarding claim 90, Grantges disclosed the system of claim 81, wherein a plurality of requests is sent to the one or more data processing computers in an un-interrupted data session (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: the request is in one session).
- g. Regarding claim 92, Grantges disclosed a method for enabling remote data access (Fig. 1; column 3, line 64-column 4, line 65: client computer remotely access applications via proxy server and web server) to a selected application residing on a data processing computer (Fig. 1: item 241 through 243 and 281 through 283; column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)) comprising: connecting one or more data processing computers to a first network, wherein each of the one or more data processing computers comprises at least one application (column 5, lines 24-38: applications on destination servers connected via HTTP with remote

user); connecting a proxy server to a second network, wherein the first and second network may each access the other (column 4, line 66-column 5, line 23: proxy server connected with client computer; column 6, lines 37-67: application gateway connected with proxy server); configuring a software system to operate a proxy server instance and remote software instances, wherein the proxy server instance resides on the proxy server (Fig. 1, item 34; column 6, lines 12-36: DMZ proxy server comprises hardware and software known to those in the art) and the remote software instances reside on each of the one or more data processing computers (Fig. 1, item 281 through 283: web servers; column 4, lines 13-16: web servers (destination servers); column 1, lines 24-26: multiplicity of servers executing a corresponding number of application programs; column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program) and wherein configuring the software system comprises: configuring the proxy service instance for: authenticating each of the remote instances residing on the one or more data processing computers (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications); identifying and authenticating a user of a user device (column 6, lines 12-27: first level authentication); receiving a request from the user device directed to a selected application on a selected one of the one or more data processing computers (column 4, lines 38-40: HTTP request); and redirecting the request from the proxy server to the remote software instance residing

- on the selected data processing computer via the first and second networks (column 7, lines 1-8: gateway proxy server maps and routes messages destined for various application), wherein the remote proxy agent comprises an interface to the application (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)), and configuring the remote software instance residing on the selected one or more data processing computers (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)) for: providing authentication information to the proxy server instance (column 6, lines 38-67: second secure connection); receiving the request (column 4, lines 38-40: HTTP request); directing the request to the selected application for processing (column 7, lines 1-8: gateway proxy server maps and routes messages destined for various application); receiving a result from the selected application (column 3, line 26-30; column 6, line 37-column 7, line 12: application gateway authenticate and map the message to destined application server); and sending the result from the selected application to the proxy server instance via the first and second networks (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: result, i.e. options page), and further configuring the proxy server instance for sending the result to the user device (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, i.e. options page via DMZ proxy server).
- h. Regarding claim 94, Grantges disclosed the method of claim 92, wherein directing the request to the selected application for processing comprises directing the request to the selected application for processing via an application program interface between the remote software instance and the selected application (column 1, line 67-column

2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program).

- i. Regarding claim 95, Grantges shows the method of claim 92, wherein the processing is performed by an operating system component of the processing system (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: a serial execution of tasks for web browsing).
- j. Regarding claim 96, Grantges shows the method of claim 92, wherein the steps are conducted repeatedly in the course of a single data session between the user device and the one or more data processing computers (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: the request is in one session).
- k. Regarding claim 100, Grantges disclosed the method of claim 92 further comprising configuring the proxy server instance to determine whether the user device is entitled to direct the request to the one or more data processing computers (column 6, lines 12-27: first level authentication).
- l. Regarding claim 101, Grantges disclosed the method of claim 92 further comprising configuring each of the one or more data processing computers for registering with the proxy server (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications).

Grantges disclosed all limitations of claims 81, 85-87, 89-90, 92, 94-96 and 100-101. Claims 81, 85-87, 89-90, 92, 94-96 and 100-101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 45, 50-52, 56-58, 63-64 and 68-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grantges (US 6324648 B1), hereinafter referred as Grantges, and further in view of Hanhan (US 6711611 B2), hereinafter referred as Hanhan.

- a. Grantges shows (claim 45) a system for enabling remote access (Fig. 1; column 3, line 64-column 4, line 65: client computer remotely access applications via proxy server and web server) to an application residing on a processing system (Fig. 1: item 24₁ through 24₃ and 28₁ through 28₃; column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)) comprising: a gateway comprising an instance of a remote gateway agent (Fig. 1, item 34; column 6, lines 12-36: DMZ proxy server comprises hardware and software known to those in the art), wherein the gateway accessible to an instance of a remote proxy agent (Fig. 1, item 28₁ through 28₃: web servers; column 4, lines 13-16: web servers (destination servers); column 1, lines 24-26: multiplicity of servers executing a corresponding number of application programs; column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between

a web server and a CGI program) operating on the processing system via a the wired data network (column 5, lines 24-38: applications on destination servers connected via HTTP with remote user), and wherein the remote gateway agent is configured for: receiving a request from user device for a task to be performed by the processing system (column 4, lines 38-40: HTTP request); and forwarding the task request to the remote proxy agent residing on the processing system (column 7, lines 1-8: gateway proxy server maps and routes messages destined for various application), wherein the remote proxy agent comprises an interface to the application (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers))) and is configured for: receiving and analyzing the task request from the remote gateway agent (column 3, line 26-30; column 6, line 37-column 7, line 12: application gateway authenticate and map the message to destined application server); executing the selected application via the interface to process the request (column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program); sending a result from the processing system to the remote gateway agent (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, e.g. options page); and wherein the remote gateway agent is further adapted configured for: receiving the result (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: result, i.e. options page); sending the result user device (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, i.e. options page via DMZ proxy server). Grantges does not show (claim 45) wherein the user device is wireless network-capable; the gateway is accessible to thee user device via the

wireless data network; transcoding the results for viewing by the wireless network-capable user device.

- b. Hanhan shows (claim 45) wherein the user device is wireless network-capable; the gateway is accessible to the user device via the wireless data network (column 5, lines 58-65: light device wireless connection with proxy server); transcoding the results for viewing by the wireless network-capable user device (column 8, lines 33-52: automated services system adapted to handle automated interaction and response for certain text-based interactions such as e-mails, facsimiles, and the like; column 9, lines 31-41: converter capable of real-time conversion and entry) in an analogous art for the purpose of data-linking a mobile knowledge worker to home communication-center infrastructure.
- c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Grantges' functions of secure gateway with Hanhan's functions of wireless application access.
- d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have wireless access capability per Hanhan's teaching in accessing through proxy server per Grantges (column 3, lines 26-30) and Hanhan (column 5, lines 58-65)'s teaching.
- e. Regarding claim 50, Grantges shows wherein the remote gateway agent is further configured for: receiving a registration request from the remote proxy agent, wherein the remote proxy agent resides on the processing system; and registering the remote proxy agent with the remote gateway agent (column 4, line 23-65: options page

presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications).

- f. Regarding claim 51, Grantges shows wherein the remote gateway agent is further configured for: determining whether the user device is entitled to request the task from the processing system (column 6, lines 12-27: first level authentication); and establishing a path to the remote proxy agent if the user device is entitled to request the task from the processing system (column 6, lines 38-67: second secure connection).
- g. Regarding claim 52, Grantges shows wherein the remote proxy agent is further configured for registering with the remote gateway agent (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications).
- h. Regarding claim 56, Grantges shows wherein the request specifies a serial execution of serial tasks and return of results (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: a serial execution of tasks for web browsing).
- i. Regarding claim 57, Grantges shows wherein a plurality of requests are sent to the processing system in an un-interrupted data session (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: the request is in one session).
- j. Regarding claim 58, Grantges shows a remote proxy agent residing in a processing system (Fig. 1, item 281 through 283: web servers; column 4, lines 13-16: web servers (destination servers); column 1, lines 24-26: multiplicity of servers executing a corresponding number of application programs; column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3:

web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program) for enabling remote data access to a software application (Fig. 1; column 3, line 64-column 4, line 65: client computer remotely access applications via proxy server and web server comprising: a registration processor adapted for sending a registration request (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications) to a remote gateway agent residing on a gateway (Fig. 1, item 34; column 6, lines 12-36: DMZ proxy server comprises hardware and software known to those in the art); a request analyzer configured for receiving, parsing and verifying a task request (column 3, line 26-30; column 6, line 37-column 7, line 12: application gateway authenticate and map the message to destined application server) forwarded by the remote proxy agent from a user device (column 7, lines 1-8: gateway proxy server maps and routes messages destined for various application), wherein the remote proxy agent comprises an interface to the application (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)); a request processor configured for processing the task request for task-performance instructions (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)); an application program interface configured for sending the task-performance instruction to the software application (column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program); and a results processor configured for

sending a result from the software application to the remote proxy gateway agent for forwarding to the user device (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, e.g. options page), the remote gateway agent being adapted configured for receiving the result (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: result, i.e. options page). Hanhan shows wherein the user device is wireless network-capable; the gateway is on a wireless data network and accessible to the wireless network-capable user device via the wireless data network (column 5, lines 58-65: light device wireless connection with proxy server); and transcoding the result for viewing by the wireless network-capable user device (column 8, lines 33-52: automated services system adapted to handle automated interaction and response for certain text-based interactions such as e-mails, facsimiles, and the like; column 9, lines 31-41: converter capable of real-time conversion and entry).

- k. Regarding claim 63, Grantges shows a wherein the request analyzer, the request processor and the results processor utilize resident processing capability of the host device (column 4, lines 13-16: web servers (destination servers)).
- l. Regarding claim 64, Grantges shows a method for enabling remote data access (Fig. 1; column 3, line 64-column 4, line 65: client computer remotely access applications via proxy server and web server) to a selected application residing on a processing system (Fig. 1: item 241 through 243 and 281 through 283; column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)) on a wired network (column 5, lines 24-38: applications on destination servers connected via HTTP with remote user) through remote agents (Fig. 1, item 281 through 283: web servers; column 4,

lines 13-16: web servers (destination servers); column 1, lines 24-26: multiplicity of servers executing a corresponding number of application programs; column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program), comprising: receiving at a remote gateway agent (Fig. 1, item 34; column 6, lines 12-36: DMZ proxy server comprises hardware and software known to those in the art) a registration request from a remote proxy agent (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications), wherein the remote proxy agent comprises an interface to the selected application and resides on the processing system (column 4, lines 13-16: applications on web servers (destination servers)) and wherein the remote gateway agent resides on a gateway (Fig. 1, item 34; column 6, lines 12-36: DMZ proxy server comprises hardware and software known to those in the art); registering the remote proxy agent with the remote gateway agent (column 4, line 23-65: options page presenting multiple application choices; column 7, lines 28-62: LDAP maintains identification of applications, application admin manages applications); receiving a request for access to the processing system from a user device (column 4, lines 38-40: HTTP request); determining at the gateway whether the user device is entitled to access the processing system (column 6, lines 12-27: first level authentication); and forwarding the request for access to the processing system if the user device is entitled to access the processing system (column 7, lines 1-8: gateway proxy server maps and routes

messages destined for various application); and receiving and analyzing the request from the remote gateway agent at the remote proxy agent (column 3, line 26-30; column 6, line 37-column 7, line 12: application gateway authenticate and map the message to destined application server); executing the selected application via the interface to process the request (column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3: web server communication with the information collector using the well-known CGI for transferring information between a web server and a CGI program); and sending a result from the remote proxy agent to the user device (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, e.g. options page) via the wired network (column 5, lines 24-38: applications on destination servers connected via HTTP with remote user); receiving the result at the remote gateway agent (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: result, i.e. options page); sending the result to the user device (Fig. 2, items 76 and 78; column 9, lines 19-35: request and result, i.e. options page via DMZ proxy server). Hanhan shows wherein the user device is wireless network-capable; the gateway is connected with the wired network (column 5, lines 58-65: light device wireless connection with proxy server); and transcoding the result for viewing by the wireless network-capable user device (column 8, lines 33-52: automated services system adapted to handle automated interaction and response for certain text-based interactions such as e-mails, facsimiles, and the like; column 9, lines 31-41: converter capable of real-time conversion and entry).connecting a wireless network with the wired network (column 5, lines 58-65: light device wireless connection with proxy server).

- m. Regarding claim 68, Grantges shows wherein the processing is performed by an operating system component of the processing system (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: a serial execution of tasks for web browsing).
- n. Regarding claim 69, Grantges shows wherein in the steps are conducted repeatedly in the course of a single data session between the user device and the data system (Fig. 8, column 14, line 25-column 15, line 63: the request is in one session).

Together Grantges and Hanhan disclosed all limitations of claims 45, 50-52, 56-58, 63-64 and 68-69. Claims 45, 50-52, 56-58, 63-64 and 68-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

11. Claims 46, 48-49, 59 and 61-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grantges, Hanhan and further in view of Anderson et al. (US 6633905 B1), hereinafter referred as Anderson and Staples et al. (US 20020118671 A1), hereinafter referred as Staples.

- a. Grantges and Hanhan show claims 45 and 58 as above. Neither Grantges nor Hanhan shows (claim 46) wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a personal computer, a multipurpose printing center, and a computer-connected peripheral. However Grantges shows (Fig. 1; column 3, line 64-column4, line 22) application servers 24s in computer system 20 are connected to application gateway.
- b. Anderson shows (claim 46) wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a personal computer (column 5, lines 40-48: pcAnywhere, Remotely Possible and Carbon Copy shows remote access a person computer) and a computer-connected peripheral (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control) in an analogous art for the purpose of accessing and operating personal computers remotely.

- c. Staples shows (claim 46) wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a multipurpose printing center (Fig. 1: printer server) in an analogous art for the purpose of extending office telephony and network data services to a remote client through the internet.
- d. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Grantges' functions of secure gateway with Hanhan's functions of wireless application access, Staples' explicitly identified functions of printing and Anderson's functions of remote accessing and operating computer.
- e. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend Grantges and Hanhan's remote access control functions for a computer system of application servers to any computer based system per Anderson (column 5, lines 40-48) and Staples' teaching (column 5, line 11-18).
- f. Regarding claim 48, Staples show wherein the processing system comprises at least one application selected from the group consisting of an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server).
- g. Regarding claim 49, Grantges show wherein the task request is selected from the group consisting of searching a directory, opening a target file (column 11, line 13-55: look up local database user profile); Staples show accessing an e-mail application, sending a fax, reading a document over a dialed telephone connection (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server, using client modem to access file server). Anderson shows powering on a device connected to the processing system, and powering off the

device connected to the processing system (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control).

- h. Regarding claim 59, Anderson show wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a personal computer (column 5, lines 40-48: pcAnywhere, Remotely Possible and Carbon Copy shows remote access a person computer) and a computer-connected peripheral (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control). Staples shows wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a multipurpose printing center (Fig. 1: printer server).
- i. Regarding claim 61, Grantges show wherein the task request is selected from the group consisting of searching a directory, opening a target file (column 11, line 13-55: look up local database user profile); Staples show accessing an e-mail application, sending a fax, reading a document over a dialed telephone connection (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server, using client modem to access file server). Anderson shows powering on a device connected to the processing system, and powering off the device connected to the processing system (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control).
- j. Regarding claim 62, Staples show wherein the software application is selected from the group consisting of an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server).

Together Grantges, Hanhan, Staples and Anderson disclosed all limitations of claims 46, 48-49, 59 and 61-62. Claims 46, 48-49, 59 and 61-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

12. Claims 55 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grantges, Hanhan and further in view of Maes (US 6970935 B1), hereinafter referred as Maes.

- a. Grantges and Hanhan show claims 45 and 64 as above. Neither Grantges nor Hanhan shows (claim 55) wherein the wireless network-capable device is a WAP enabled cellular phone. However Hanhan shows (column 5, lines 58-65) a cell telephone is connected to a proxy server via a wireless connection or a data-packet connection via Internet.
- b. Maes shows (claim 55) wherein the wireless network-capable device is a WAP enabled cellular phone (column 6, line 56-column 7, line 7: WAP used in wireless) in an analogous art for the purpose of conversational networking via transport, coding and control conversational protocols.
- c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Grantges' functions of secure gateway with Hanhan's functions of wireless application access and Maes's functions of using WAP as transport protocol.
- d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have wireless access capability per Hanhan and Maes' teaching in accessing through proxy server per Grantges (column 3, lines 26-30), Hanhan (column 5, lines 58-65) and Maes (column 23, lines 22-37)' teaching.
- e. Regarding claim 65, Maes shows wherein the user device is a wireless,comprises a WAP enabled phone (column 6, line 56-column 7, line 7: WAP used in wireless).

Grantges shows wherein the wired network is the Internet (column 5, lines 24-38: applications on destination servers connected via HTTP with remote user).

Together Grantges, Hanhan and Maes disclosed all limitations of claims 55 and 65. Claims 55 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

13. Claims 82-84 and 97-99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grantges and further in view of Anderson et al. (US 6633905 B1), hereinafter referred as Anderson and Staples et al. (US 20020118671 A1), hereinafter referred as Staples.

- a. Grantges shows claims 81 and 92 as above. Neither Grantges nor Hanhan shows (claim 82) wherein the one or more data processing computers is selected from the group consisting of a personal computer, a multipurpose printing center, and a computer-connected peripheral. However Grantges shows (Fig. 1; column 3, line 64-column4, line 22) application servers 24s in computer system 20 are connected to application gateway.
- b. Anderson shows (claim 82) wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a personal computer (column 5, lines 40-48: pcAnywhere, Remotely Possible and Carbon Copy shows remote access a person computer) and a computer-connected peripheral (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control) in an analogous art for the purpose of accessing and operating personal computers remotely.
- c. Staples shows (claim 82) wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a multipurpose printing center (Fig. 1: printer server) in an analogous art for the purpose of extending office telephony and network data services to a remote client through the internet.

- d. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Grantges' functions of secure gateway with Staples' explicitly identified functions of printing and Anderson's functions of remote accessing and operating computer.
- e. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend Grantges' remote access control functions for a computer system of application servers to any computer based system per Anderson (column 5, lines 40-48) and Staples' teaching (column 5, line 11-18).
- f. Regarding claim 83, Staples show wherein the at least one application is selected from the group consisting of an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server).
- g. Regarding claim 84, Grantges show wherein the task request is selected from the group consisting of searching a directory, opening a target file (column 11, line 13-55: look up local database user profile); Staples show accessing an e-mail application, sending a fax, reading a document over a dialed telephone connection (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server, using client modem to access file server). Anderson shows powering on a device connected to the processing system, and powering off the device connected to the processing system (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control).
- h. Regarding claim 97, Anderson show wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a personal computer (column 5, lines 40-48: pcAnywhere,

Remotely Possible and Carbon Copy shows remote access a person computer) and a computer-connected peripheral (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control). Staples shows wherein the processing system is selected from the group consisting of a multipurpose printing center (Fig. 1: printer server).

- i. Regarding claim 98, Staples show wherein the at least one application is selected from the group consisting of an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server).
- j. Regarding claim 99, Grantges show wherein the task request is selected from the group consisting of searching a directory, opening a target file (column 11, line 13-55: look up local database user profile); Staples show accessing an e-mail application, sending a fax, reading a document over a dialed telephone connection (Fig. 1: Email server and FAX server, using client modem to access file server). Anderson shows powering on a device connected to the processing system, and powering off the device connected to the processing system (column 5, line 11-18: remote power control).

Together Grantges, Staples and Anderson disclosed all limitations of claims 82-84 and 97-99.

Claims 82-84 and 97-99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

14. Claims 88, 91, 93 and 102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grantges (US 6324648 B1), hereinafter referred as Grantges, and further in view of Hanhan (US 6711611 B2), hereinafter referred as Hanhan.
- a. Grantges show claims 81 and 92 as above. Grantges do not show (claim 88) wherein the second network is a wireless network and the user device is a wireless device.
 - b. Hanhan shows (claim 88) wherein the second network is a wireless network and the user device is a wireless device (column 5, lines 58-65: light device wireless connection with proxy server) in an analogous art for the purpose of data-linking a mobile knowledge worker to home communication-center infrastructure.
 - c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Grantges' functions of secure gateway with Hanhan's functions of wireless application access.
 - d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have wireless access capability per Hanhan's teaching in accessing through proxy server per Grantges (column 3, lines 26-30) and Hanhan (column 5, lines 58-65)'s teaching.
 - e. Regarding claim 91, Hanhan shows wherein the proxy server instance is further configured for transcoding the result for viewing by the user device prior to sending the result to the user device (column 8, lines 33-52: automated services system adapted to handle automated interaction and response for certain text-based interactions such as e-mails, facsimiles, and the like; column 9, lines 31-41: converter capable of real-time conversion and entry).

- f. Regarding claim 93, Hanhan shows wherein the second network is a wireless network and the user device is a wireless device (column 5, lines 58-65: light device wireless connection with proxy server).
- g. Regarding claim 102, Hanhan shows further comprising transcoding the result for viewing by the user device prior to sending the result to the user device (column 8, lines 33-52: automated services system adapted to handle automated interaction and response for certain text-based interactions such as e-mails, facsimiles, and the like; column 9, lines 31-41: converter capable of real-time conversion and entry).

Together Grantges and Hanhan disclosed all limitations of claims 88, 91, 93 and 102. Claims 88, 91, 93 and 102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed on 10/04/2007 with respect to pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- a. Applicant has amended independent claims 45, 58 and 64. Applicant has added additional claims 81-102. Examiner has reviewed the amended claim language in light of applicant's original specification and claim language. Claim objections and rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph are identified as in the above claim objection and rejection sections, i.e. sections 6-8.
 - b. Examiner has reviewed the previous claim rejections in office action dated 04/27/2007 and 08/09/2006. Examiner has searched based upon amended claim language and has determined that the previous applied arts, i.e. Grantges, Hanhan, Staples, Anderson and Maes, are still applicable. Examiner has updated the claim rejection as above to reflect the current claim set and updated references from Grantges, Hanhan, Staples, Anderson and Maes.
 - c. Applicant has argued (2nd paragraph on page 12 of current amendment) that Grantges does not teach or described an instance of a software system running on a data processing computer and does not teach or describe an instance of software on a data processing computer that executes an application in response to a request and provide responses to requests. Examiner does not agree. Examiner has reviewed applicant's specification and diagram and found that item 109 in Fig. 1 of applicant's specification reads upon as item 38 in Fig. 1 of Grantges's specification. Items 28₁ through 28₃ (web server) and 30₁ through 30₃ (programs) are remote proxy agents and

applications as per claim 45 language. Grantges has further shown (column 1, line 67-column 2, line 3) how web server works with programs and user through CGI, particularly (column 4, lines 23-65) a web access of applications through options page for secured access to multiple applications. This secured application access is itself a web page based application through a web server.

- d. Applicant states as per Grantges that DMZ proxy serer does not know the URL of the destination servers and cannot, therefor, redirect a request to them. As mentioned above, item 109 in Fig. 1 of applicant's specification reads as item 38 in Fig. 1 of Grantges's specification, i.e. Grantges' application gateway maps and routes messages to the web server (column 7, lines 1-8). It is clear that Grantges has shown routing messages between a client computer (item 22 in Fig. 1) and a web server/applications (items 28₁ through 28₃ (web server) and 30₁ through 30₃ in Fig. 1).
- e. It is the Examiner's position that Applicant has not submitted claims drawn to limitations, which define the operation and apparatus of Applicant's disclosed invention in manner, which distinguishes over the prior art. As it is Applicant's right to claim as broadly as possible their invention, it is also the Examiner's right to interpret the claim language as broadly as possible. It is the Examiner's position that the detailed functionality that allows for Applicant's invention to overcome the prior art used in the rejection, fails to differentiate in detail how these features of applicant's specification are unique (see items a-d in section 10 and items a-d from section 12). Grantges, Hanhan and Maes has shown wireless access via a remote proxy-server and a local application server for data network access services. It is clear

that Applicant must be able to submit claim language to distinguish over the prior arts used in the above rejection sections that discloses distinctive features of Applicant's claimed invention. It is suggested that Applicant compare the original specification and claim language with the cited prior art used in the rejection section above or the Remark section below to draw an amended claim set to further the prosecution.

- f. Failure for Applicant to narrow the definition/scope of the claims and supply arguments commensurate in scope with the claims implies the Applicant's intent to broaden claimed invention. Examiner interprets the claim language in a scope parallel to the Applicant in the response. Examiner reiterates the need for the Applicant to more clearly and distinctly define the claimed invention.

Remarks

16. The following pertaining arts are discovered and not used in this office action. Office reserves the right to use these arts in later actions.
- a. BELANGER et al. (US 20010014839 A1) REMOTE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
 - b. Vasell et al. (US 6496575 B1) Application and communication platform for connectivity based services

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Refer to the enclosed PTO-892 for details.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peling A. Shaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-7968. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William C. Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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